

October 8, 1964

Miss Cheryl Welch
1418 Argyll
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Cheryl:

There is absolutely nothing I can add to the numerous newspaper reports and the findings of the Warren Commission with regard to the deaths of President Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Curry
J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

es

plan of life
of all
the
people,

and the only way to do this is to have
the people to do the work themselves
and to have the people to do the work
and to have the people to do the work

178 igyll
11, 1964
Case 2-1764

Chief of Police
Police Department
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sirs:

Would you please send me some information on the old Lee Harvey. I don't know what to do. I'd like to see some information on Lee Harvey Oswald. did he kill you or not.

Yours sincerely
Larry French

Wallkill N.Y.

Police Chief Jesse Curry
Dallas, Tex.

Dear Mr. Curry

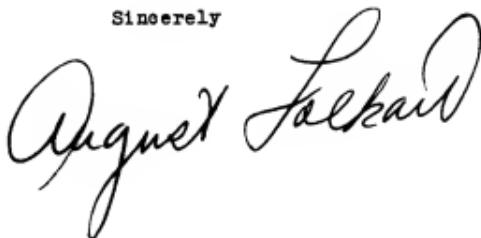
I am a retired American citizen 70 years old and a
veteran of World War I.

As a hobby, I have recently started saving remembrances of the
terrible tragedy that happened to our late President Kennedy.

Would you be so kind, Mr. Curry as to sign the enclosed card
as I would like to have it amongst my collection very much.

Thanking you for this big favor I am

Sincerely



Retd. Nov. 5, '64

AUGUST W. FOLKARD
BOX 254 R.F.D. #1
WALLKILL, N.Y.

Kimberly Coin & Stamp Museum
435 N. Main Street
Kimberly, Wisconsin 54136

October 29, 1964

Chief of Police
Chief Curry
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sir:

With the help of Mrs. Rose Kennedy's secretary, we are in the making of a special John F. Kennedy section for our museum. We are getting signatures on First Day Covers (like the two inclosed) of all the people and friends of our late President.

Your signature on both of these covers would give our museum another "Building Block."

I am enclosing a self-addressed and stamped envelope for your convenience. Return the cover in these envelopes.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Numismatically yours,
T.W. Van Himbergen
T.W. Van Himbergen

cc/rk

Refile 11-2

November 12, 1964

Jim Cassel
3472 West Arthur Street
Lincolnwood 45, Illinois

Dear Jim:

If it were permissible for me to disseminate information about the assassination it would be impossible to reply to the hundreds of inquiries such as yours which I have received since November 22, 1963.

I am sure you will be able to find all the information you require from the Warren Commission's official report.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

3472 N. Arthur
Lincolnwood 45, Ill.
October 28, 1968

Dallas Police Headquarters
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sirs,

I am a sixth grade student at Lincoln Hall, in Lincolnwood, a suburb of Chicago, Illinois. My reading class is doing a report about the assassination of the late John F. Kennedy. Can you please try to send us some information about it.
Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jim Gassel

NATIONAL GUARDIAN N.Y., N.Y.

A theory on Kennedy killing

THE PARIS Express, one of Europe's most sensational and sensationalistic papers, has recently devoted a large article by Thomas Buchanan to the case of the Casals case (Feb. 29 and 27, Mar. 5), drawing attention to them with three full-page covers of which one was of the captain, "OSWALD DID NOT SUCCEED IN KILLING KENNEDY." According to readers as a fine novelist, war-time artillery captain and mathematics teacher who had scientifically assembled the facts when President Kennedy's assassination was still a mystery, the author put "the whole truth" upon these lines, and quoted this letter from "the first U.S. soldier to whom Buchanan confided his secret":

"Your demonstration is brilliant . . . I think no one will dispute it . . . After my first discussion with our vice president, I decided, however, not to publish

It is my view that someone will take the risk ... I think, I suppose we are condemned to survive."

"raised" a bullet wound in his neck and signed the death certificate without "hesitating to turn him over." With regard to the possibility of the sharpshooting performance attributed to Correll, Buchanan wrote: "If there exists a single man capable of such, that man would have to be one of the finest shots in the world, not a former Marine with less than average skill."

THE PRINTS: Buchanan pointed out that the only Oswald fingerprints found

... a box in the room where Oswald worked—a perfectly normal thing. In any case, Buchanan said, if Oswald made the prints on the box just before the killing, he could not have been wearing gloves and consequently would have left traces also on the rifle. (According to the Italian story he could not have had time to wipe off such details nor to remove the shoulder-straps which, fitting the rifle

Albrecht Burmann found in the original word "right" extremely improbable to say mathematically impossible situations; all of which, however, are according to the theory that Cerdic arrived. Burmann was proceeded to formulate a hypothesis on the basis of known facts. He posited a total of two situations and five "possibilities" of which one was

Donald and Alice were in sales and (Continued, see Page 39)

2000-01-02

Kennedy killing

(Continued from Page 3.)
SORES - Here is the introduction of the

Assassin No 1 was concealed by O'Donnell in the wash-dish room of the Ambassador's place of work where the previous night, and resolved the assassin, whose name was never given, was found in the wash-dish room. On the final assassination, O'Donnell was at his position in the Ambassador's office, which he had left at 10.30 a.m. to get a packet of cigarettes. He had fired the fatal shot, which entered President's throat. The second shot, which wounded Texas Gov. John B. Connally, was fired by assassin No. 1, who had been shot, killing Kennedy in the middle of the skull. The rifle had been brought to him in the morning by Oswald.

The gunman at the third-floor window was placed there as insurance against No. 2's failing to penetrate the railroad bridge, to create a diversion so the Indians could get away, and because that state was held from the building just where the "fall guy," Gandy, was apprehended. If there were two assassins, there were two weapons, which would explain the confusion in the officers' notes about the weapon and about the Indians' didn't leave. Gandy is in Chicago.

March 28, 1964

area and its culture

ASSASSIN A COPT Since the police immediately surrounded the Book Depository, how did assassin No. 1 get away? "The answer that seems to fit is that he wore a police uniform. And unless he has been killed since, I believe he will wear it," He left in a panel wagon while Oswald stayed in the basement of the building. How did Oswald get away, with police surrounding the building? The answer

"Accompany No 3, the police officer who gave the order to let him through."

in jail, according to whom the police broadcast to all patrols his color, height and weight in an effort to apprehend him—having discovered with a speed unprecedented in criminal history, the slender man in a sweater without witness nor accuser. The official explanation of this seems to be that, the police banner received up from the sweater all

90 employees of the building except General DeMolay's absence made them suspicious, whereas presence in the building shortly before arrested no suspicion at all. This, for Buchanan, only pointed to an employee No. 3—the police officer who broadcast the "Stop DeMolay" order.

According to Mr. A, he was not on police duty when he was given information of Oswald's whereabouts. His information is indicated by the speed with which the police were informed of which way Oswald was going, and the details later given about what was said in the bus when he got off have been corroborated by the bus driver and the bus number. These details were all supplied by "witnesses" who notwithstanding his disappearance when reporters sought them, Oswald may have tried to conceal where he was going, but "the police were ready to know where he was going" and he was compelled to give up his secret. He was captured at 10:30 P.M. and arrested at 11:30 P.M.

they knew it as well as anyone at home, no one tried to prevent him from getting his revolver.



The Cincinnati Post

and Times-Star

A SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER
DICK THORNBIRD Editor
SARAH DUNNICK Business Manager
Phone 311-1111

© Give Light and the Purple Will Find Their Own Way

The Police and The Press in Dallas

"It seemed like there was a great demand by the general public to know what was going on."—Chief Jessie E. Curry of the Dallas Police Department.

While exercising admirable restraint in dealing with errors and omissions leading up to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the Cincinnati Post takes a curiously acquiescent attitude as to the way news of that tragedy was handled—by the general news media and by the police of Dallas.

Here was a catastrophe involving the stability of the United States government, the welfare of millions of people in the world. The air immediately was thick with rumors of plots involving foreign governments and domestic conspirators. Mob action against suspects was to be feared. And it was not known of any country in the world of opinion that an enemy country had a hand in the assassination.

It was a time when the national interest demanded facts with the utmost speed. It is a matter of record that the combined efforts of newspapers, radio and TV furnished the facts which remained a secret no longer.

How thoroughly and how accurately this information was disseminated is indicated by the Warren Report. After 50 months of work, with the power to call witnesses and with all the government's investigative resources at their disposal, the dedicated and able commissioners were unable to develop a single new fact of substance. The people have been told the truth and, with the exception of some minor details, the whole truth without benefit of a shadow.

News coverage and police work after the assassination were conducted under explosive emotional tension. And yet the Warren report faults it on the set the hair-splitting grounds that a theoretical jury in a theoretical trial of Lee Harvey Oswald would not have been swayed by the facts of the case as they have been depicted in the Warren report.

We submit that the barest bones of evidence in this case—which certainly couldn't have been withheld even in deference to legislative subpoenas—would have caused any citizen to form an opinion in its sense that a man of the description of Lee Harvey Oswald, with knowledge of the specific building weren't the remains of Oswald's lunch. Another man had eaten there. The meal found in Oswald's room was not at first considered an outline of the President's route, but the name of the taxi driver who picked up Oswald was misinterpreted.

None of these errors had any substantial bearing on the main story or confused anyone for long.

Leadership of the Dallas Police Department obviously is in the hands of decent men, pretty competent men. They are evidenced by their prompt arrest of the assassin.

Over the years they had established a relationship of mutual respect and confidence with the news media. Against all the economy of time which had been spent in their city, they didn't stop to think that a system which had worked with maybe half a dozen reporters wouldn't work with the 300 or so who descended upon them.

This was a terrible error which we see no one deserves to cause the unnecessary attempt to make a public transfer of Oswald to another jail which resulted in his death. But it was an error committed in a time, under circumstances, when the need and strength of the press of that emergency. And even though it was a terrible blunder, it did develop from good intentions.

The Dallas police believed that the people had a right to know what had been done. They were sincere in their surpise they had tortured a suspect and were trying to pin something on him. They were careful to stop rumors of brutality. As one police official said, they didn't want to be accused of being torturers.

If they had it to do over, we are certain they would do many things differently—as we among all those involved would not—but in our opinion the Dallas Police Department has been far more than a mere shadow of the house in connection with the assassination.

As to the press—newspapers, TV and radio—Warren Commission comment as to "inefficient lack of self discipline" in a way may be justified. But

facilities and, *etc.* *etc.* *etc.*

facilities at their command—these dissemination facilities were given the task of developing a single news fact of substance. The people had been told the truth and, with the exception of some minor details, the whole truth, within hours of the event.

News coverage and police work after the assassination were good and orderly. The press was professional and objective. What report faults it on the job the have in common is that a theoretical jury in a theoretical trial of Lee Harvey Oswald might have been prejudiced by some of the news reports.

We submit that the basic honest of evidence in this case, and certain though it may have been withheld even in deference to legislative squeamishness—would have caused any citizens to form an opinion. In the sense that a voter should enter the booth with, not immature prior knowledge, but with an informed and a fairly unprejudiced part as far away as South Viet Nam. If there

And the commission aids, in building up the case against press and police: "The erroneous disclosure becomes the basis for demands for recompense and interpretation of what that demand should be." A police man looked at the gun and thought it was of German make. Actually it was Italian. The chicken bones found on the south side of the schoolbook building weren't the remains of Oswald's dinner. Another man had the gun. The man found in Oswald's room was not, at first, concluded, as outline of the President's route. The name of the taxi driver who picked up Oswald was, *etc.* *etc.* *etc.*

None of these errors had any substantial bearing on the case, since it credibly anyone for long.

Leadership of the Dallas Police Department obviously is in the hands of decent men; pretty competent men, too, as is evidenced by their prompt arrest of the assassin.

Over the years they had established a relationship of mutual respect and confidence with the newsmen. Again at the university of the crime, which had been committed in their city, they didn't even think to think that a man who had worked with maybe half a dozen reporters wouldn't work with the 300 or so who descended upon them.

This was a serious error, which we are now, despite it caused the newsmen to neglect to make a public statement. One had to another and which resulted in his death. But it was an error committed in a terrible, unreal atmosphere by men who lacked experience with crime of that magnitude. And even though it was a terrible blunder, it did develop from good intentions.

The Dallas police believed that the people had a right to know what was being done. They were anxious to avoid suspicion that they had harbored a suspect and were trying to cover something up. These motives caused to stop rumors of brutality. As one police official said, they didn't want to be accused of "Gestapo" tactics.

If they had it in their power, we are certain they would do the same thing differently—as who among all those involved would not—but in our opinion the Dallas Police Department has borne far more than its just share of the blame in connection with the assassination.

As in the press—newspapers, TV and radio—Warren Commission covenanted as to "regrettable lack of self discipline," in a way that was justified. But this was no \$100 liquor store robbery. The newsmen, too, were under great, if not selected pressures.

A principal fault among the news media, it seems to us, was and is failure to realize that new techniques of news gathering are complicated by the coming of radio, television, and TV.

Formerly the pack of newsmen would not have been a fraction of the size of that which now is in Dallas. Nor would it have been so well informed and with greater speed, while using lighter, more compact and the array of techniques necessary to operate them.

All this caused great confusion in Dallas, but the fact remains that, in the case of the assassination, only in Dallas did the press, with all their obvious faults, digest the essential facts out to the country and get them out fast enough to head off the ugly rumors that develop automatically when news is suppressed or carelessly reported.

The assassination in government was accomplished in orderly fashion. There were no mobs, no foreign complications.

Like all agencies involved the news media made mistakes, some of which should profit from this experience and correct them. But the free, if imperfect, press did its appointed job in Dallas and for this, the main, the only important feature of its performance, we offer no apologies.